

FORGED NAME OF CARNEGIE TO NOTES FOR MANY MILLIONS



Andrew Carnegie
FAC-SIMILE OF ANDREW CARNEGIE'S SIGNATURE

Andrew Carnegie
"ANDREW CARNEGIE" AS SIGNED TO THE NOTE

C. L. Chadwick
FAC-SIMILE OF SIGNATURE OF MRS. CHADWICK

WOMAN WHO SWINDLED FAMOUS FINANCIERS OUT OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. HER SIGNATURE AND SIGNATURES OF ANDREW CARNEGIE, THE ONE GENUINE AND THE OTHER ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FORGED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—As a result of investigations carried on through a large corps of correspondents throughout the United States, The Call is enabled to present a connected history of the life of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick. To give in detail the story of her career would require volumes. The revelations made show her to have been one of the most remarkable women the world has ever known—one who numbered among her dupes some of the foremost men of the nation and who since childhood has thrived upon duplicity.

Daniel Bigley in the early '50's lived on a small farm at Eastwood, province of Ontario. He was a poor man and had a large family—eight children in all, and the fifth was a daughter, born in 1857 and christened Elizabeth, but known to the other members of the family as "Betty."

"Betty" Bigley was never a particularly beautiful girl, and from early years suffered slightly from deafness. She also spoke with a lisp. She was bright—very bright. At school she was easily the leader in her classes but she was not popular. "Betty" Bigley was always strange—"peculiar," her schoolmates declared. She had a positive mania for fine clothing, finer than her father could give her, and for jewelry. She was not like other girls. Once she went to a barber shop and had her long hair cropped short and actually donned boys' clothing. She was always scheming, they said, to obtain something for nothing. She carried cards which set forth that she was "Miss Bigley, heiress to \$15,000."

STRANGE POWER OVER MEN IS MANIFESTED.

Even then her power over men was manifest. She obtained credit from the merchants of Woodstock, about eight miles from her home, and one day she obtained \$250 on a note alleged to have been signed by a wealthy farmer of Brantford. When that note came due she took it up with another note, purported to have been signed by Richard Kip of Woodstock. When this note came due there was no money to pay it, and the girl, in November, 1879, was arrested for forgery. The defense was insanity, and in the trial many witnesses were found to come forward with testimony as to her oddness and eccentricity. She was acquitted.

She afterwards repeated her swindling operations in Cleveland, Ohio, while at the home of her married sister, who had taken her with the intention of trying to effect a reformation. Jewels, gowns and dresses soon became hers. When her personal credit ran out she coolly took her sister's name and began to get more money by giving chattel mortgages on the Campbell household goods. Campbell was well-to-do, and she was enabled to run large accounts at dry goods stores.

In Cleveland in 1880 she married Dr. W. Springstein, after pretending she was heiress to a large estate in Cleveland. On the wedding night the bridegroom had the disagreeable experience of seeing a regiment of installment men descend upon the place and take away not only the trousseau of the bride and much of her furniture, but even valuable wedding presents that she was supposed to have received from wealthy relatives in Ireland. That ended the Springstein romance, and the physician left her.

Within a day the Campbell chattel mortgages became known, and the sisters parted. Mrs. Springstein brought suit for separation against her husband and lost it. He subsequently obtained a divorce.

RICH BUSINESS MEN VICTIMIZED.

Mrs. Springstein left Cleveland soon after that and began to travel about the country. Her power of fascination, it is said, increased. For more than a year Lydia Clingan, Lylie Clingan or Lylie Bagley was heard about all throughout the country as heiress to an estate abroad.

Mrs. Alice Bestado, clairvoyant, appeared in an expensive suite of offices of the Crocker block, Cleveland, in 1883. Her offices speedily became a meeting place for many men, some of them well-known in the business world. Then began the usual campaign against money lenders and merchants. She lived expensively and her jewels were the admiration of the city.

Another year saw a Mrs. Scott living in another section of the town, but a clairvoyant and recognized as Mrs. Bestado. Mrs. Clingan soon afterward took other apartments, and so did Mrs. Bagley, when creditors became importunate; and, last of all, was Mrs. C. L. Hoover.

"Mrs. Hoover" was the last name to be used in Cleveland in the eighties, and to the sisters and family in Cleveland, as well as in Canada, word went that C. L. Hoover, an aged and wealthy man, had married her, only to die soon afterward. There was a son. He is her only child.

Cleveland became too warm in 1888, and that saw the disappearance of Mrs. Hoover and the reappearance of Mme. de Vere, clairvoyant, in Toledo. Mme. de Vere's career stands out boldly and ends with a sentence to the penitentiary for forgery, but hardly a day passes now that some new incident does not come out. Privately she was a clairvoyant, foreseeing the future, but beyond that she was many things. Chiefly she was an heiress to a great estate in England, tied up by litigation, and driven to make a livelihood. A grocer named King believed in this and gave her money. Another man, whom the police could not tell about, once gave her \$20,000 in negotiable securities for the same purpose, and only because they accidentally learned of this was the property recovered by the police.

BLACKMAIL LEVIED UPON HER DUPES.

Mme. de Vere had several assistants in her clairvoyant parlors—young women. There are reports that some prominent Ohioans had preferred to pay considerable money rather than have the fact of their visits become known to their friends. There were at least two divorces in Cleveland in which Mme. de Vere was accused of having had a hand, and one of the men has since lived abroad.

It all culminated with the Lamb incident, for which Madame de Vere was convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses. She was sentenced to nine and a half years' imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary. She had served three and one-half years when she was paroled by Governor McKinley.

It was not until 1897 that the Chadwick end of the case develop-

QUESTION OF DISCRETION

Alakea Slip Matter Up
For Hearing On
Injunction.

The proceedings against Superintendent of Public Works Holloway to enjoin him from accepting an acknowledged order on Theo. H. Davies & Co., in lieu of a certified check, accompanying the bid of John Walker for the dredging of the Alakea street slip was up for hearing before Judge Robinson in the Circuit Court yesterday.

The whole contention of attorneys, Attorney General Andrews for the Superintendent of Public Works, Holmes & Stanley for Davies & Co. and A. G. M. Robertson for the protestants against the acceptance of the order, centered about the point as to whether the Superintendent of Public Works, in his discretion, could waive the condition precedent of the deposit of a certified check, as specified in the advertisement for bids for the work in question, and accept in lieu of a check an accepted order upon a perfectly responsible firm.

The attorneys for the Territory and Davies urged that it was not contended that anyone was injured by the acceptance of the order, as the failure of Holloway to accept it would not have caused the objecting contractors to lower their bid for the work. The attorney for the opposing contractors argued that the fact that the Superintendent of Public Works had made the deposit of a certified check a condition precedent in the bidding took away from that official any discretionary power in the matter whatever.

Superintendent Holloway was put on the stand and testified that he had waived the matter of the certified check in the bid of Walker. This testimony was objected to, but was admitted for the present, and the court took under advisement the question as to whether the Superintendent had the right to make this waiver. The hearing was accordingly continued until this morning.

WHEN ADMIRAL'S FLAG COMES DOWN

On Saturday, December 24, the flag of Rear Admiral Terry, who retires for age on December 28, will be hoisted to the flagstaff of the Honolulu Naval Station, saluted with thirteen guns, and then lowered. Admiral Terry, although he has left the naval station for good, is technically on leave of absence until December 24. On that day his flag is lowered and that of the new senior officer commanding the station, Captain H. W. Lyon, will be hoisted. The new pennant is a triangular blue flag without any stars upon its surface.

AWA WAS A PRESENT

Chinese Tried to Evade
Law But Was
Caught.

(From Thursday's Advertiser)

When you buy a dime's worth of apples be careful not to accept as a present from the storekeeper a piece of awa root to boot. Judge Whitney of the Police Court takes the view that by so doing the man who gave you the articles in exchange for the dime is liable to arrest and you may have to be a witness. Judge Whitney says that throwing in a piece of awa root with every ten cent purchase of apples or vegetables is not like giving away a doll for every fifty cent purchase of drugs, candles or dry goods.

This important question was decided Monday afternoon in the Police Court wherein a Chinese stallkeeper at the City Market was found guilty of selling awa root. This of itself may not be of so great public interest except that the minimum penalty which the law imposes is a fifty dollar fine.

Awa root is a unique product of the soil. It has the peculiar quality that one need but chew it to become intoxicated. The jag that results from awa chewing has a sort of deadening effect upon the chewer and inclines to give him an alcoholic solar plexus which lays him out for an indefinite period. Therefore awa root, although it does not have to go through a process of distilling to extract the intoxicating ingredients, is classed as an intoxicant, and the law therefore places the ban upon it.

According to the story brought out by the witnesses for the prosecution a native went to the stallkeeper and asked for awa, giving him ten cents in payment. The awa root was wrapped up in a piece of paper, but at the same time the wily celestial handed the purchaser three apples. It was the apples which the stallkeeper was selling, the awa being only a present. The purchaser, however, bought awa, and considered the apples thrown in gratuitously.

The defense claimed that the giving away of a piece of awa root was merely an incentive to purchasers or prospective customers of the stallkeeper to patronize him for his merchandise, which was mostly of vegetables and fruits. The attorney for the defendant stated that there was really no sale for awa root on account of the law against it. It was rotting in the ground. The Chinese stallkeeper had hit upon the plan of bringing a quantity of the roots down from Hawaii every month, obtaining the roots for nothing, the freight being about thirty-seven cents a bag.

In the arguments of the attorneys it was brought out that the giving away of a piece of awa was like some local foreign stores giving away dolls with every purchase of a half a dollar cash. It was merely to assist trade.

Then the Judge took a hand in the proceedings. At first it looked as if the defendant was to be let free, and then, with a simple twist of phraseology, the defendant's attorney learned that the Judge considered his client guilty. Judge Whitney's oral decision is so unique that it is worthy of record. The Judge said in part:

"The testimony in this case for the prosecution seems pretty good, but the court comes to the view that the testimony of both sides reaches the same conclusion. Take the defendant's side. The defendant, being a stallkeeper in a public market, obtains from a friend of his certain awa and for that awa he pays nothing except the freight, which amounts to thirty-seven cents a bag, which may be considered the price of the awa. With every purchase of goods in his store he hands out a piece of awa, which is to secure purchasers at his store."

"It seems to the court an inevitable conclusion that the awa becomes a part of the consideration of the sale, with the ten cents that is paid for the apples, that the purchaser may obtain more for his money than at some other place. The sale of three apples for ten cents seems immaterial to the court, as the defendant is willing to take a less profit on each sale thereof than other stallkeepers."

"The court therefore holds that the awa was sold to the complaining witnesses and that the defendant is therefore guilty. In this case the court is aware that the defendant has been acting under the advice of able counsel, but the counsel in this matter is mistaken. It is the same case as that of a restaurant which has no license to sell liquor, but which supplies liquor with the meal without any extra charge."

Attorney Ashford at this moment awoke from a deep sleep and asked if he might "butt in." He received an affirmative reply and suggested jokingly that the court had better lock up defendant's attorney, Judge Stanley, as the defendant was not in court. The court imposed a fine of \$50.

ed. In Cleveland at the time lived a middle-aged physician named Leroy Shippen Chadwick. His father had been a wealthy man and left the son real estate, among which was a fine home on Euclid avenue, at Genesee street. Dr. Chadwick was a widower and the father of a daughter. He was not strong, being a sufferer from an injury to his leg. He called on the masseuse for professional treatment. It was not so long thereafter that Mrs. Hoover became Mrs. Chadwick, and the stage was set for the larger financial operations, that have just culminated in the arrest in this city.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10.—It is believed that Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick once operated in Los Angeles as a clairvoyant. Madame Devere, a clairvoyant, came here from Toledo in the latter part of the '80's, set up in business and practiced her vocation for several winters. Little was known of her here excepting that she seemed successful and prosperous.



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